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INDUSTRY

Major industrial problem revealed by regional radio broadcasts in the last two weeks is a lag in coal production, particularly in the important Rostov area where the oblast coal administration is said to be "tens of thousands" of tons short of the July quota. The deficiency here is enough to inspire two MOLOT editorials in a single week. The production shortcomings in the Rostov and other areas are alleged to be the result of poor economic and political leadership and the consequence of the attempt by management to meet output goals by resorting to "shock" methods at the end of the month instead of scheduling production evenly throughout the month.

Despite the heavy publicity given to the opening of the Volga Canal and the resulting claims of Russian industrial superiority, there are indications of lagging activity in the uncompleted sections of the overpublicized "great construction projects." PRAVDA and regional commentators are concerned over the failure of a number of metal working establishments to make full use of equipment and modern technological advances, and it is implied that there is considerable resistance to the adoption of "speed up" methods of metal cutting. One broadcast hints that the trade unions in one area are balking the adoption of techniques which would inevitably result in the setting of increasingly higher norms in lathe operation. The All-Union Ministry of the Transport Engineering Industry is among those assailed for failure in this direction.

Coincidental with the current local report and election meetings, management and economic control authorities are under fire for various political and economic shortcomings.

MINING

Nearly a dozen coal mining trusts and combines are criticized by the regional press and radio for production shortcomings, chiefly for their failure to meet output quotas or for sacrificing quality for quantity. With the approach of autumn, the coal trusts are warned of the need to get plant and equipment ready for the winter, and several combines are specifically rebuked for their failure to do so.

A MOLOT editorial broadcast by Rostov (6 August) sternly reminds lagging enterprises, specifically the Rostov Coal Combine (Kombinat Rostovugol), the Shakhty Anthracite Trust (Trest Shakhty Antratsit) and the Titov Coal Trust (Trest Titovugol) that "the state plan is law." The Rostov combine, says the paper, failed to deliver "tens of thousands of tons of coal" in July, and:

"Four out of five trusts of the combine failed to fulfill the July plan. The number of lagging mines and mine sectors has increased. This is because of the low level of leadership in coal production and because of the slackening of Party control of the economic work of the administration.... The managers of the Rostov coal combine, many trusts and mines, and the town and rayon committees of the oblast are not mobilizing the workers for a decisive elimination of existing shortcomings..."

The management of the Rostov combine, as well as that of the Shakhty and Titov trusts, are cautioned to avoid shock work (shturmovshina) in making up arrears and to adhere closely to the cyclic work schedule, a warning which is characteristic of regional admonitions to other lagging enterprises.

The deficiencies of the Rostov combine are again mentioned a week later in another MOLOT editorial, also broadcast from Rostov (12 August). Reiterating its earlier charges, the paper is more specific in dealing with the political reasons for the Rostov combines failures, saying that these

"...are the direct consequence of the failure of the Shakhtinskii and Novoshakhtinskiy town Party committees' and the Zverevskiy and other rayon Party committees' to pay sufficient attention to the lagging mines, making lower demands on the mine managers, tolerating shock work and cases of violation of the cyclic work schedules, and laxity in Party-organizational and Party-political work."

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Stalino radio, quoting a RADIANSKA DONESHCHINA editorial on 13 August, is less specific on the actual losses of coal, but clearly points to the offenders.

"There are many mines and even trusts which are not only failing to fulfill their socialist obligations, but are not fulfilling the state plans. Such a situation exists at the Makeyev Coal Trust (Trest Makeyevugol), and the Budennov Coal Trust (Trest Budennovugol); the Zuyev Anthracite Coal Trust (Trest Zuyevantratsit) has begun to lag recently. There are also lagging mines at the Artem Coal Combine (Kombinat Artemugol)."

Like Rostov above, Stalino finds a political basis for the shortcomings, claiming that the Party, management and trade unions are failing to give enough attention to socialist competition among the miners. In a later comment, Stalino again takes up the question of the proper direction of socialist competitions, criticizing those who "have not yet eliminated formalism in the leadership of socialist competitions." (15 August) Some leaders, Stalino says, draw up socialist obligations "in a routine manner (po trafaretu) and according to a single pattern (ishablonno), mentioning only quantitative indexes and saying nothing of the struggle to improve the quality of coal and to reduce extraction costs."

The difficulty of maintaining both production and quality at a high level is evidently a general problem, since this problem is also dealt with in editorials from VOROSHILOVGRADSKAYA PRAVDA and KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA broadcast by Voroshilovgrad and Alma Ata radios on 7 and 8 August respectively. After dealing with the problem in general, the former warns that coal miners "must pay serious attention to the question of improving quality of output." Alma Ata makes the same point, adding the criticism that

"the leaders of the Karaganda Coal Combine (Kombinat Karaganda) and the Karaganda Oblast Party Committee have failed to draw the attention of engineers and technicians to the strict observance of the hourly cyclic schedules."

The need to make preparations early for the winter is the subject of a RADIANSKA DONESHCHINA editorial, broadcast by Stalino. (12 August) The paper complains that "many enterprises of the Stalin Coal Combine (Kombinat Stalinugol) and the Artem Coal Combine (Kombinat Artemugol) are postponing the repair of buildings, heating installations and the laying of steam and water lines." There are "serious shortcomings" in preparations for the winter by the Kuybyshev Coal Trust (Trest Kuybyshevugol), the paper continues.

CONSTRUCTION

Both the Moscow and the regional radios continue to give wide publicity to the progress of the great hydro-electric and irrigation projects. However, in the stream of favorable comment there can be detected a faint cross-current of concern about some aspects of the construction work. The most weighty evidence of this is found in a PRAVDA editorial broadcast in the Home Service (18 August). The editorial criticizes the Republican and regional press for lifeless reporting of construction successes, for failing to propagate advanced work methods and for failing to extol the Party's role in the work, among other sins. The editors of the Turkmenian Republican newspapers, TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA and SOVIET TURKMENISTANA, says the editorial, "deserve a serious rebuke" for they "limit themselves to the publication of short reports and avoid analysis of the important problems pertaining to the organization of the building and surveying work." The paper also takes to task the editors of the Kherson Oblast newspaper, NADDNEPRYANSKAYA PRAVDA:

"The editors of this newspaper do not maintain sufficiently close contact with the building of the Kakhovka GES. They do not acquaint themselves sufficiently with the state of affairs at the building site and do not delve deeply enough into the problems of the production efforts of the personnel. The newspaper does not fulfill its role of a vigorous organizer of competition among the builders employed on the site of the Kakhovka hydrocenter and on the sites of the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals. It does not sufficiently publicize the achievements of innovators and does not render adequate assistance to the Party organizations at the building site in the development of criticism and self-criticism."

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Regional transmitters list specific shortcomings on the building sites. The Nikolayev station (16 August) discusses the work of Construction Administration No. 14 which is building the Verkhne Dnigulets irrigation system on the South Ukrainian Canal.

"...not everything has been done by the administration for the construction to become exemplary and it has failed to state that the workers are fulfilling the socialist obligations undertaken in their letter to Stalin. Administration No. 14 must carry out a considerable amount of work by the end of the year in the construction of the canal, in completing housing facilities, hospitals, theaters, movies, and other cultural and social premises... The leaders of Administration No. 14 are obliged even now to pay serious attention to the preparation of all the construction sites for winter conditions."

KRIMSKAYA PRAVDA, as quoted by Simferopol (12 August), is critical of Building Administration No. 11, working on the North Crimean canal, particularly indicting the Administration's Party bureau for "not mobilizing the Communists enough."

Other references to construction deficiencies include: a rebuke delivered by ZARYA POLTAVSECHINY to Construction No. 6 of the Ukrainian Ministry of Light Industry for failing to struggle adequately for improved labor discipline at its various sites (Poltava, 5 August); a criticism by KIROVOGRADSKA PRAVDA of Brick Factory No. 2 in Kirovgrad for its failure to fulfill targets for the production of raw and baked bricks (Kirovgrad, 15 August), and a general attack by MOLDOVA SOCIALISTA upon Moldavian building organizations for failing to produce local building materials, make adequate use of machinery and to qualify and supervise cadres of workers. "The okrug, rayon and town Party committees must give systematic help to the primary Party organizations at the building sites," the paper says. (Kishinev, 13 August)

METALS AND MACHINERY

The perennial practice of meeting quotas by forcing the production pace at the end of each month and the persistent failure of factory managers to make use of new machinery and advanced techniques draw another rebuke from PRAVDA. (Home Service, 16 August) The failure of a number of enterprises of the Ministry of the Transport Engineering Industry to meet quotas for the second quarter of 1952, says PRAVDA, is due to the failure of these enterprises to establish a regular tempo of work. Citing a specific example, PRAVDA points out that the Leningrad Russky Diesel Works supplies about 80 percent of all production toward the end of the month, operating the rest of the time "at a slack pace." Such a practice, says the paper, "causes grave damage to the economic life of the country."

Another cause of production deficiencies, says PRAVDA, is the frequent failure to raise the productivity of equipment, to introduce new technological methods and devices.

"This occurs particularly at the Vladimir Tractor Works where the elementary mechanization of many production centers is lacking. Precious tools and equipment remain in store rooms for long periods although their application would contribute to a considerable increase in the productivity of industrial equipment. A similar situation exists at the Saratov Serp I Molot Works... A large automatic line for the assembly of motor cylinder blocks, which represents a remarkable achievement of Soviet machine building, was installed at the works as long as eight months ago; however, it has not yet been put into operation."

After criticizing the Saratov Works chairman and chief engineer for their "careless attitude" toward the use of new machinery, PRAVDA goes on to talk of other failures.

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"High speed methods of metal working have not been noticeably applied at the Lvov-Sel-Mash works and at some other machine building enterprises of Lvov."

A KOMMUNISTI editorial broadcast by Tbilisi (15 August) is also concerned with deficiencies in the adoption of high speed methods of metal working, by Georgian industry in this case. Even the Stalin Locomotive and Railway Car Repair Plant in Tbilisi and the Machine Tool Building Plant (Stankostroitelny Zavod) have failed sufficiently to adopt and publicize high speed metal working techniques.

"As for the rest of the metal processing enterprises of the Republic, only a few can be numbered among those having high speed workers. This is explained by the fact that proper attention and support is not rendered to the innovators of labor by the Party and trade union organizations. The latter tend to slow down matters and act in a spirit of bureaucracy."

The implication above that the Georgian trade unions are blocking the introduction of speed-up methods of metal working is, unfortunately, not dealt with further.

MOLOT claims that in Rostov Oblast there are "serious shortcomings" in the Party's leadership in the economic field, and that these shortcomings are having their effect on industry. (Rostov, 12 August)

"The oblast has many enterprises which are still working in an unsatisfactory manner and are not fulfilling their tasks... Agricultural machine building enterprises such as the Rostov Agricultural Machine Building Plant (Rostselmash), the Krasny Aksay Plant (Krasny Aksay Zavod), the Stalin Plant in Taganrog (Taganrogskiy Zavod Imeni Stalina), and others have failed to fulfill the July Production Plan."

Tbilisi radio offers an illuminating discussion of how industry makes use of overall production statistics to cover serious specific deficiencies. (13 August) In the first six months of the year, the radio says, Tbilisi industries fulfilled their gross production plan by 101.2 percent. However

"serious shortcomings in the work of the industry of the town are concealed behind this general figure. Twenty-eight enterprises of the town failed to fulfill the six-months plan. The lagging enterprises include such large enterprises as the 26 Commissars Machine Building Plant (Mashinostroitelny Zavod Imeni Dvadsaishesti Kommissarov), the Metal Construction Plant (Zavod Metallicheskih Konstruktsiy), and other enterprises."

Another Tbilisi broadcast on the same day, quoting ZARYA VOSTOKA, deals with production shortcomings in the town of Rustavi. No specific plants are mentioned but the paper demands a wider organization of socialist competition, strengthening of Party control over economic management and a rise in the level of industrial management. "The Rustavi Town Party Committee must decisively improve its work in view of the new tasks to be fulfilled. It is a matter of honor for all the Bolsheviks and all the workers of Rustavi to prove themselves worthy of the great confidence shown by the Party and the Government by bestowing the name of Stalin on the Transcaucasian Metallurgy Plant."

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The regional radios are waging an energetic campaign for the conservation of fuel and the reduction of time schedules by vessels plying the Volga and other canals but there are no details available on actual shortcomings in this direction. Rostov reports to ships on the Sea of Azov that the freight transport schedule for the first ten days of August has not been fulfilled "according to either index," the chief cause of which lies "in the unsatisfactory work at the port under agent Elkin." (15 August)

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Poltava asserts that some communications workers of the oblast have turned in a poor performance in the second quarter of the year. "Unsatisfactory work was done by the Veliko-Bagachanskiy, Gerbenkovskiy, Dikanskiy, Gvadizhskiy, Zgurovskiy and Kremenchug Bureaus of Communications." (7 August)

An earlier Poltava broadcast (5 August) revealed other industrial shortcomings in the oblast. Although the Zolotonoska and Iubenskiy rayons fulfilled their industrial production plans by 103 and 106 percent respectively, a number of industrial enterprises in both rayons failed to meet their quotas. Also unsatisfactory in the second quarter was the performance of Poltava town industries and of the Stalinskiy, Lohvitskiy and Piryatinskiy rayons.

A Kishinev broadcast finds nothing seriously wrong with the quantitative level of Moldavian industrial production but demands "large scale action to improve the quality of the products of Moldavian industry The struggle to improve the quality of output must become the sacred cause of all workers." (12 August)

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Demands for relentless use of criticism and self-criticism are a continuing and emphasized feature of regional radio propaganda, especially in view of the current spate of local report and election meetings. To press home the evils which stem from the failure of the critical faculty, RADIANSKA UKRAINA makes an object lesson of

"the director of the carded wool goods factory in Konstaninove, Stalino Oblast, Comrade Gurovenkov, (who) as a result of tolerance on the part of the factory Party bureau...gradually broke away from the Party organization and the masses, became conceited, and began to receive criticism unhealthily and to suppress it, to treat the workers brutally. Then he started to suppress shortcomings in his work and this went so far that recently, during reporting and electoral meetings of the factory Party organization, the Communists voted him a member of the Party bureau. Obviously he will have further failures in his work if the factory bureau and the Konstantinovskiy Rayon Party Committee are not exacting toward him and do not take the matter of his training seriously." (Kiev, 13 August)

An incident with more serious consequences is cited by Odessa (16 August), which says that at the report-election meeting of the October Revolution Enterprise in Odessa it was revealed that the Party bureau and the former secretary of the enterprise Party committee, Comrade Petrenko, failed to consult the Party members and to note the remarks of rank and file Party members. These omissions, says the radio, "led to the failure on the part of the Party bureau to notice the antistate attitude and actions of the leaders of the enterprise."

In connection with the above three paragraphs, it is interesting that factory manager Gurovenkov, accused of treating the workers brutally, presumably still holds his job while the ominous adjective "former" precedes the title of Comrade Petrenko, charged with "antistate" activities, a measure perhaps of the relative seriousness of the offenses.

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AGRICULTURE

The Soviet regional radios are heavily committed to prodding collective farmers to speeding up the delivery of grain crops to the State. Deliveries are behind schedule in a number of sections, alarmingly so in some cases. Fresh evidence is available to indicate that in certain areas bad weather has caused extensive damage, specifically in Rostov Oblast of the RSFSR. Concentration of collective farmers on meeting grain delivery goals has apparently interfered with the cutting and ensilaging of fodder and with the preparation of fields for winter sowing, and the need to improve the performance in this direction is stressed in many broadcasts. The current local report and election meetings have revealed many cases of collective farm mismanagement, of violations of the artel statute and of slack Party control of agriculture. Some indication of the magnitude of the agricultural problem is given by the fact that broadcasts for only one week specifically mention shortcomings in four Republics, some 20 oblasts and nearly 40 rayons.

GRAIN COLLECTION

A MOLOT editorial quoted by Rostov (14 August) refuses to accept "difficult weather conditions" which have flattened crops in the oblast as an excuse for the failure of a number of rayons to meet grain delivery quotas. Proper mobilization of available forces would enable the rayon administrations to cope with the problem. Although the situation in Mchetskiy Rayon is "causing great alarm," the Rayon Council Executive Committee is directing the harvesting and grain delivery program in "a superficial and inefficient manner." Similarly, the Kagalnitskiy Rayon Council Executive Committee is performing "in an unsatisfactory manner." Further, "the Executive Committees of the Yegorlyskiy, Tselinskiy and some other rayons have also taken no measures to insure a higher tempo of harvesting and grain delivery." MOLOT concludes by warning that the oblast executive "must take effective measures to eliminate serious shortcomings in the work of the lower Soviet organs and in their direction of the harvesting and grain delivery campaign."

The problem was again referred to by MOLOT in an editorial broadcast by Rostov on the following day.

"There are serious shortcomings in the work of grain deliveries in Yegorlyskiy Rayon where unfavorable weather conditions have set up special difficulties for the kolkhozniks But the Yegorlyskiy Rayon Party Committee has let matters drift Some combines of the Atamanskiy machine tractor station are doing even worse work The rayon is not fulfilling its grain delivery timetable Labor discipline should be strengthened in the ranks of the mechanizers, and immediate measures should be taken to eliminate all shortcomings and delays in transportation."

Lagging grain deliveries in another section of the RSFSR are dealt with in a Kostroma broadcast (12 August). Quoting an editorial from SEVERNAYA PRAVDA, the radio kolkhozes of Chukhlomskiy, Soligalichskiy, Sudayskii, Makaryevskiy and other rayons are conducting the harvesting-delivery campaign "at a slow pace." The same situation exists in Bryansk Oblast of the RSFSR, according to a BRYANSKIY RABOCHIY editorial quoted by Bryansk radio (16 August). "The progress of harvesting and grain deliveries in the kolkhozes of the oblast is not satisfactory. A number of rayons have not organized enough extensive work, and the existing reserves and potentialities are not being utilized. This results in serious shortcomings."

A perennial harvesting problem--the loss of grain en route to the delivery stations--is dealt with in a Kirovgrad broadcast (15 August) which quotes KIROVGRADSKA PRAVDA as sharply criticizing the Budenny Kolkhoz in Novo Mirgorodskiy Rayon for tolerating the pilfering of grain and for badly organizing the accounting for grain coming to the threshing floors from the combines.

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"How not to run a collective farm" might be the title of a Ukrainian regional broadcast giving details of the mismanagement of a kolkhoz in Gornostayevskiy Rayon, Kherson Oblast. Kherson radio (15 August) says that the Lenin Kolkhoz has harvested little more than half its crops, but

"the kolkhoz chairman, Comrade Volosivets, does nothing but drive in a Pobyeda automobile from brigade to brigade without checking the fulfillment of the work Care is not taken of transportation for the workers and, therefore, the kolkhozniks sometimes must walk six to eight kilometers The work in brigades starts as late as ten in the morning and ends at six in the afternoon"

The failure of rural youth to do its part in the grain delivery drive is dealt with in a talk by Kharkhov Oblast Komsomol Secretary Pinchenko transmitted by Kharkhov radio (15 August). There are, he says, individual cases of low productivity by combine operators and frequent cases of idleness of harvesting machines in Olkhovatski, Veliko-Burlutski and Zolochovski Rayons, but "the Komsomol organizations are doing nothing to remedy this. In a number of rayons a considerable break is allowed between gathering and stacking yields."

KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA demands that farm workers "harvest quickly and without losses," pointing out that several kolkhozes in the southern oblasts are not showing due care and attention to this matter. "For example, the 'Thirty Years of Kazakhstan' and the Kaganovich kolkhozes in Dzhambul'skiy Rayon in Alma Ata Oblast are losing from three to six centners of grain from every hectare," says the paper, adding that "such an attitude toward harvesting cannot be tolerated. Loafers and squanderers should be exposed as violators of state labor discipline." (Alma Ata, 16 August)

FODDER AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS

As is customary at this stage of the harvest, the regional radios are concerned lest there be a letdown after the grain collection campaign to the detriment of fodder preparation and other autumn farm chores. KIROVGRADSKA PRAVDA expresses alarm at the fact that "preparation of coarse and juicy fodder in the oblast is carried out extremely unsatisfactorily." (Kirovgrad, 13 August) It suffices to say, the paper contends, that Novomirgorodskiy Rayon has stacked only "25.1 percent and Novo Arkhangelskiy 27 percent of straw in areas harvested by combines." The situation is no better in Kamenskiy, Bobrinetskiy and Zlatopolskiy Rayons.

"This unsatisfactory state of affairs is caused by the fact that the fodder brigades have practically ceased to exist as independent units in the majority of kolkhozes Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated Immediate steps must be taken against leaders who tolerate losses of straw and chaff and bad quality straw and chaff stacking."

Alma Ata reveals similar difficulties in Kazakhstan (14 August), charging that many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are delaying fodder procurement and that "some rayons and oblasts have even considerably lowered the tempo of grass mowing and silaging." The radio warns that those who are counting on a warm winter and the pasturing of livestock are "putting the basic wealth of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in danger The lessons of the previous winter when stock breeding suffered heavy losses from lack of fodder in some rayons and oblasts must not be forgotten." The radio cautions that "to tolerate the present lag in fodder procurement is equivalent to tolerating a failure of the stock breeding plan."

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KRIMSKAYA PRAVDA, as quoted by Simferopol (12 August), criticizes several rayon Soviet executive committees and other responsible parties "for failing to take measures to speed up the tempos of ensilage, stacking and harvesting of hay." The position, the paper says, is "particularly bad" in Simferopol, Krasnoperekopskoye, Belogorsk and other rayons.

Another seasonal problem is the need to carry out preparatory work on the fields for winter sowing as soon as they are clear of the present harvest. This work, according to the Kherson radio (16 August), is being poorly done in a number of rayons in Kherson Oblast where "by August 10 the plowing plan was fulfilled by only 14.5 percent." The position is even worse, says the radio, in Berislavskiy, Belshe Lepetikhskiy, Golopristsanskiy and Kakhovskiy Rayons which "have fulfilled the plan by five to seven percent."

Kiev radio echoes the refrain that the harvest, the preparation of land for winter crops and the cultivation of industrial and late crops must be carried out simultaneously in August. (15 August) It is particularly important now, says Kiev, to carry out cultivation of industrial crops, especially sugar beet and cotton.

"In many kolkhozes in the Republic the care of sugar beet plantations during harvest has considerably slackened and in some cases even ceased completely. This applies particularly to some rayons of Vinnetza, Ternopol, Drogobych, Kherson and Stanislay Oblasts A similar state of affairs exists concerning maintenance of cotton plantations.... Many ... cotton growing kolkhozes are carrying out these tasks very unsatisfactorily Having allowed the harmful practice of completing tasks one by one to creep in, the leaders of Berislavskiy, Chaplinskiy, Novo Troitskiy and Novo Mayakovskiy Rayons of Kherson Oblast; of Varvarovskiy, Novo Odesskiy and Tligulo Berezhnyanskiy Rayons of Nikolayev Oblast; and of a number of cotton growing rayons of Odessa, Izmail and Zaporozhye Oblasts have failed to fulfill cultivation and hoeing of crops in time, resulting in intensive spreading of weeds. The Ukrainian Ministry of Cotton Growing is largely responsible for this. The Ministry supervises unsatisfactorily the activity of its local organs, does not show the necessary care for crop cultivation and for timely preparation of cotton picking."

Tashkent radio reports "serious shortcomings" in the tending of cotton crops in the oblast in which it is located. (13 August) It is essential, it says, to do away with complacency and self-satisfaction. "It is essential to continue attending to the crops with tractors and horses and, at the same time, to prepare energetically for the grain harvest Only by ardent labor will cotton growers of Tashkent Oblast succeed in honorably fulfilling the obligations taken before Comrade Stalin." Simferopol states that Razdolnoye Rayon agricultural and Party leaders are "very slowly solving" a number of problems, such as cotton, fruit and vegetable growing. "Some agricultural artels have been lagging for a long time. The kolkhozes are late in conducting current agricultural works " (17 August)

FARM ADMINISTRATION

Rayon and local report meetings, says a MOLOT editorial, quoted by Rostov (12 August) have revealed "serious shortcomings" in agricultural management. "The Rostov Oblast Party Committee has recently noted cases of grave violation of the agricultural artel code in Tatsin, Tselinskiy, Tsimlyanskiy, Alekseyevo-Lozovskiy, Proletarskiy and other rayons. It must be noted that many rayons are conducting the harvesting and grain delivery campaigns in an unsatisfactory manner. These and other short-

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comings have occurred because of the slackening of the struggle for strict observance of Party and state discipline, violation of principles of Bolshevik leadership and neglect of Party-political work."

Verkhne-Khritskiy Rayon Party Secretary Lasnyak and other leaders were severely criticized in a Zaporozhye Oblast meeting for their "harmful attitudes of thoughtlessness, complacency and self-satisfaction," according to Kiev. (13 August) Rayon leaders were warned that "the harvesting of grain crops is not finished yet, combine harvesting is taking too long and large losses of grain are tolerated, straw stacking is going slowly and the plan for stubble field shallow plowing and winter crop plowing are not being fulfilled." Kiev goes on to complain that certain Party leaders are trying "to fence themselves off from criticism from below."

"As was shown by the Putilskiy Rayon Party Conference, the former secretaries of the rayon Communist Party Committee, Larking and Filipenko, instead of doing diligent work on Bolshevik education of Party, Soviet and administrative leaders took to praising every one of them. In spite of shortcomings in their activities, involving cases of violation of Party and state discipline, Comrades Larking and Filipenko suppressed criticism from below. They forbade the publication in the rayon newspaper of denunciations of violators of the kolkhoz statute and the Soviet laws--the grabbers of state property. Similar acts occurred in Podvoldovskiy Rayon, Ternopol Oblast"

The evil consequences of the violation of kolkhoz democracy is discussed by Radiava radio (12 August) in a talk telling of the deficiencies of the Kylyshav Collective Farm. In March the members bound the administration to build a club and a bridge over the Vorskla River. "The summer is nearly over but work on the projects has not even started." Another meeting was held in July but it was summoned without adequate preparation and only a quarter of the kolkhoz membership was present. "No wonder the kolkhoz lags, is late with harvesting, that less than half of the area for winter crops has been plowed, and instead of 650 tons of silage only 119 tons were prepared."

FISHING

Crimean fishermen have failed to fulfill the plan for the deliveries in the first 6 months of this year due to "the poor use of the fishing facilities" (promyslovaya obstankovka), according to Simferopol, and the deficiency must be made good during the autumn.

"The managers of the State Fishing Trust (gosryb-trest), the Fishing Kolkhoz Union (rybakolkhozsoyuz) and the Oblast Administration of Motor-Fishing Stations (oblastnoye upravleniye motornorybolovnykh stantsiy) are displaying impermissible slowness in their preparations for the autumn fishing season It is not strange that this year's preparations for the autumn fishing season are developing considerably worse than last year. Vessels and fishing equipment are being repaired slowly and the supplementing of fishermen brigades is being delayed."

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